

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 3974. 號三廿月三年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1876.

日八廿月二年子丙

Price, \$24 per Annum.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.  
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.  
CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELOE & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & Co. Foochow, HEDDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co. Manila, C. HEINRICH & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

## Banks.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 26TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 \$2,000,000  
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.  
LONDON AGENT.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

### HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings,

Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, £100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BEULIUS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDRÉ, Esq.  
J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. V. POMEROY, Esq.  
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.  
A. MELVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, R. W. CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

### ON SALE.

THE

CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MATHERS.

Price, 2s.

Shanghai, KELLY & Co.  
Hongkong, "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## Intimations.

### THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1876, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1875. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 24th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, March 6, 1876. mc24

### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND Warrants for the Dividend to Dec. 31/75, at the rate of \$10 per Share, can be obtained at the Office on or after 29th February.

By Order,

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

No. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 26, 1876. ap1

## COAL DEPOT.

COALS of every description supplied to Steamers by the Underigned. Orders may be left at the Godowns, Wharf, with Mr J. MacLEOD, or LEWIS & CO. YONG, KWONGHONG, PRAYA.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1875. my1

In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE

YOUNG, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Underigned on or before the 22nd day of April, 1876.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to Pay to the Underigned their several Debts without delay.

STEPHENS & HOLMES,

Solicitors for the Executors.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 22, 1876. ap22

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the Estate of the late A. MARCUS DALY, and all Persons indebted to the same, are requested to communicate immediately with the Underigned.

H. LOWCOCK, Executor.

Hongkong, March 21, 1876. ap21

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE ADVANTAGE TO

ADVERTISERS

IS OBVIOUS.

## Notices of Firms

### NOTICE.

I Have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

### NOTICE.

THE Underigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

### NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Halphong and Haiphong. Mr E. COMSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tongkin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

200 Cases CLARET from Bockheim. Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANGHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown rent, \$324.

INLAND LOT 591.—Situated on the Bonham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony.

Annual Crown rent, \$78.78.

FARM LOT 17, POKPOLOOM, adjoining Messrs Butterfield & Swire's premises.

Annual Crown rent, \$25.

AT KOWLOON:—

MARINE LOT 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Praya, and with an area of 30,000 feet.

Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

LOTS No. 6 AND No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Outhouses. Area, 1,064 Tanbous of 88 square feet.

Annual Ground rent, \$263.78.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Filing and other Godowns, Floor Silk Press, Compressor's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Tanbous.

Ground rent, \$184.97 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL,

T. G. LINSTEAD,

Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate, 25, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

SAYLE & Co. have opened their first delivery of New Goods for the coming Season, to which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes in a variety of Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brilliante and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.

Richly Embroidered Cambric Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress Materials in all the newest designs.

French Millinery of the latest fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinfares.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Also,

A fresh supply of the "Little Wanzler" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

## FOR SALE.

### FOR SALE.

THIS Season's American HAM and BACON in prime condition. Smoked SALMON.

Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR in Barrels and Tins.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

### TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

## FOR SALE.

FRESH Takasima COAL, in lots to suit purchasers. LARGE, Handpicked, Double-screened at \$8 per Ton. SMALL, at \$6 per Ton.

Apply to

T. G. GLOVER,

No. 5, Queen's Road and at East Point.

Hongkong, December 8, 1875.

## WASHING BOOKS.

WASHMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

## FRIDAY,

the 24th March, 1876, at 11 a.m., at H. M. Naval Yard,—

Sundry Naval & Victualling STORES, comprising:—

Old Iron, Zinc, Glass, Hoses, Leather, Lignumvitae, Blocks, &c.

Blue Cloth, Duck Flannel, Rags, Bisquit Dust, Implements, Cases, and Canvas.

Also,

One Ice-making Machine. One Washing Machine.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The lots, with all faults and errors of every description, whatsoever, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 17, 1876. mc24

### GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, Praya, on

## FRIDAY,

the 24th March, 1876, at Noon,—

Electro-plated Table Spoons and Forks, Butter Dishes, Cake Baskets, Cologne and Lavender Water, Cold Cream, Smelling Salts, Rags and Straw Hats, Toys, Silver-light Lamps, Galvanized Basins.

Also,

25 doz. Day and Martin's Blacking. 25 " Swaine Board & Co.'s Old Tom. 5 casks Claret.

2 rolls Floor Oilcloth, 24 ft. wide. Old Iron and Brass.

And,

10 doz. Lady's Silk Umbrellas. 8 packets Flower Seeds. 10 Revolvers.

18 dozen Pints and Quarts Krug's Champagne.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 21, 1876. mc24

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, PIANO, &c., &c.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

## MONDAY,

the 27th day of March 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the Residence of G. M. Thompson, Esq., No. 2, Hollywood Road,—

The whole of the Household FURNITURE, etc., comprising: Drawing-room, Dining-room and Bed-room Suites, Glass-ware, Plated-ware, Engravings, Carpets, Pier Glasses, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Window Curtains,

&c., &c., &c.

And,

A Cottage PIANO. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 22, 1876. mc27

## FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 16, Staunton Street, on

## TUESDAY,

the 28th March, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—

Sundry Household FURNITURE, the property of a Gentleman changing his Residence, comprising: Chairs, Couches, Electro-plated Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lamps, Books, Marble-top Side Tables, Marble-top Washstands, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Pictures, Sundry Fire Arms, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 22, 1876. mc28

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "DIOMED" will be despatched on or about the 24th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, March 22, 1876. mc24

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLYDELAND BAY, BOWEN and KEPPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamship "QUEENSLAND,"

Captain CRAIG, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 25th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 14, 1876. mc25

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "YESSO," Captain PUNCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 26th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 20, 1876. mc28

FOR COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE AND SYDNEY.

The Steamship "CHERVOLET," Captain WATT, will be despatched as above on or about the 30th Instant.

For Freight or



## For Sale.

**DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE**  
BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.  
Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen).  
Pints, \$16 " " " " " "  
5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKY.  
\$12 per case (1 dozen).

For Sale by **HEARD & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 22, 1875.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR MANILA.

The Steamship **"GUNGA,"**  
GABORAU, Master, will leave  
for the above Port on SATUR-  
DAY, the 25th Instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**REMEDIOS & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 23, 1876. mc25

## FOR AMOY.

The Steamship **"ESMERALDA,"**  
Captain THEBAUD, will be  
despatched for the above Port  
on TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, at 10 a.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**A. MACG. HEATON.**  
Hongkong, March 23, 1876. mc28

## FOR TAKAO (DIRECT.)

The French Bark **"EDMOND GRESSIER,"**  
will be despatched as above on  
the 28th Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**LANDSTEIN & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 23, 1876. mc28

## NOTICE.

The Undermentioned Vessels  
having the greater portion of  
their Cargo and Passengers  
engaged, will have immediate  
dispatch for the following Ports.

## FOR VICTORIA, V.I.

The British Bark **"FORWARD,"**  
Captain JOHN SCHAUBAN,  
The British Ship **"ANNIE GRAY,"**  
Captain ROBERT MOSE.

## FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

The American Bark **"GARIBOLDI,"**  
Captain C. M. NOYES,  
The American Bark **"EDWARD JAMES,"**  
Captain THOS. J. FORBES.

## FOR HONOLULU, S. I., AND

SAN FRANCISCO.  
The American Bark **"ADEN BESS,"**  
Captain ALLEN NOYES.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**ROZARIO & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 23, 1876.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 23, *Diomed*, British steamer, 1201,  
Jackson, Shanghai Mar. 10, and Amoy 22,  
General.—*BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.*  
March 23, *Asia*, Danish steamer, 880,  
H. P. Moisen, Saigon Mar. 18, General.—  
Wm. POSTER & Co.  
March 23, *Amoy*, British steamer, 814,  
Dreaves, Shanghai Mar. 10, Swatow 22,  
General.—*STANLEY & Co.*  
March 23, *Rajasthanhar*, Brit. steamer,  
933, Hopkins, Bangkok Mar. 15, General.—  
YVES FAR HONG.  
March 23, *Riga*, British steamer, 921,  
J. M. Clark, Saigon Mar. 18, Rice.—*HOR*  
*HING.*

## DEPARTURES.

Mar. 22, *Chinkiang*, for Shanghai.  
Mar. 22, *Nestor*, for Shanghai.  
Mar. 23, *Tigre*, for Marseille, &c.  
Mar. 23, *Marion*, for Whampoa.  
Mar. 23, *Rockwood*, for Iloilo.  
Mar. 23, *Long Feng*, for Kiang Chow.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Diomed*, from Shanghai:  
for Hongkong, Mr. Abendroth and servant,  
and 6 Chinese. For Singapore, Captain  
Barclay. For London, Mrs. Stromberg,  
Mr. and Mrs. Craigie and child, Mr. and Mrs.  
Jacobson and child, Mr. Aldrich and two  
children, Mrs. Miller and three children.  
For Amoy for Singapore and Penang, 600  
Chinese.  
Per *Amoy*, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, and  
family, 2 European deck and 91 Chinese.  
Per *Riga*, Miss Townsend and 40 Chinese.  
Per *Rajasthanhar*, 76 Chinese.  
Per *Asia*, 45 Chinese.  
DEPARTED.—Per *Tigre*, for Saigon, Mr.  
Forester, and 4 Chinese. For Singapore,  
Messrs G. F. Ebeling and Thos. Hogz.  
For Naples, Sisters Maria Stella, Virginia  
Zabazzi, and Angela Bavioli. For Mar-  
seille, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bender and 6 chil-  
dren, Messrs Diaz de Sobremonte, Chiselsky,  
Gree, Marshmann, and Clement.  
Per *Nestor*, for Shanghai, Messrs W. A.  
McCarthy and J. McCulloch, and several  
Chinese.  
Per *Chinkiang*, 2 cabin.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Rajasthanhar* reports a  
fine weather throughout.  
The British steamer *Amoy* reports a fine  
weather throughout and thick rainy weather  
throughout.  
The British steamer *Diomed* reports a  
fine weather throughout and thick foggy  
weather and light N.E. winds from Amoy  
to Hongkong had moderate N.E. winds  
and cloudy weather with rain.  
The Danish steamer *Asia* reports a fine  
weather and S.E. winds until yesterday,  
when experienced strong E. winds and  
high sea with thick weather.  
The British steamer *Riga* reports a fine  
weather until yesterday when experienced  
thick weather and rain to port.

## CARGO.

Per *Tigre*, for Continent, 448 bales Silk,  
11 cases Silk Piece Goods, 37 bales Waste  
Silk, 200 boxes Tea, 400 cases Sundries.  
For London, 143 bales Silk, 1,871 chests  
and 221 boxes Tea, 20 cases Silk Piece  
Goods, 1 case Silk, 3 cases Gold Yarn, 245  
bags Sundries.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For SAIGON.—  
Per *PERNAMBUCO*, at 3.30 p.m. To-  
morrow, the 24th Inst.  
For SWATOW & AMOY.—  
Per *CHEANG HOOK KIAN*, at 4.30  
p.m. To-morrow, the 24th Inst.  
For SAIGON.—  
Per *PENEDO*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 24th Instant.  
Per *FERONIA*, at 8.30 a.m. on Satur-  
day, the 25th Inst.  
For MANILA.—  
Per *GUNGA*, at 11.30 a.m. Saturday,  
the 25th Inst.  
For AMOY.—  
Per *ESMERALDA*, at 9.30 a.m. on  
Tuesday, the 28th Inst.  
For HONOLULU.—  
Per Barque *COLOMBO*, at 3.30 p.m. on  
Tuesday, the 4th April.  
For SINGAPORE, SOMERSET, COOK-  
TOWN, CLEVELAND RAY, BOW-  
EN, KEPPEL BAY, BRISBANE,  
SYDNEY, TASMANIA AND MEL-  
BOURNE.—  
Per *QUEENSLAND*, at 11.30 a.m. on  
Saturday, the 26th Instant.  
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—  
Per *YESSO*, at 5 p.m. on Saturday,  
the 25th Inst.  
For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.—  
Per *QUANGSE*, at 1.30 p.m. on Wednes-  
day, the 12th April.

## MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *TEHRAN*,  
will be despatched with the Mails for  
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the  
30th Instant.  
The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—  
Wednesday, 29th Instant,  
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.  
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night  
Box, which remains open all night.  
Thursday, 30th Instant,  
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale  
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.  
10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.  
10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted on  
payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents  
extra Postage until  
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.  
11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)  
addressed to the United Kingdom &c.  
by *Brindley* or to Singapore may be posted  
on board the Packet on payment of a  
Late Fee of 45 cents extra postage.  
11.50 a.m., Posting on Board ceases.

**ALFRED LISTER,**  
Postmaster General.  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, March 18, 1876. mc30

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *BELGIO*,  
will be despatched on SATURDAY,  
the 1st April, with Mails for Japan,  
San Francisco, and the United States,  
which will be closed as follows:—  
2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.  
2.30 p.m., Post Office closes.  
2.30 p.m., Correspondence may be posted  
on board the Packet with Late  
Fee of 12 cents extra Postage  
until  
2.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.  
Correspondence must be specially directed  
for this route, and if not fully prepaid  
will be sent by British Packet.  
Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the  
West Indies, and other places named  
below, if sufficient American stamps  
are added to prepay them from San  
Francisco to destination. American  
Stamps are sold at this Office.  
The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hong-  
kong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S.  
Stamps to those places only the names  
of which are printed in Italian. To all  
the other places named correspondence  
cannot be Registered through, but only  
to San Francisco (8 cents).  
The following are the charges on Correspond-  
ence thus sent:—

	Per half ounce.	Per ounce.
Hongkong to U.S.	10 cents	20 cents
Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, Bermuda, Bogota, Cartagena, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cuzco, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, West Indies, &c.	8	16
Hawaii, Newfoundland, Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela, &c.	8	10
Belize, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, &c.	8	18
Brasil, &c.	8	15
Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Peru, Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, &c.	8	23
Newspapers (not over 4 oz.)	2	4
Books, &c., per 4 oz.	6	10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

**ALFRED LISTER,**  
Postmaster General.  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, March 20, 1876. mc31

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *HOUGHLY*,  
will be despatched on THURSDAY,  
the 6th April, with Mails to and  
through the United Kingdom via  
Marseilles to Europe, Saigon, Singa-  
pore, Galle, Madras, Calcutta,  
Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexan-  
dria.  
The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—  
Wednesday, 6th April,  
8 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post  
Office closes except the Night Box,  
which remains open all night.  
Thursday, 7th April,  
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of  
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.  
10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.  
11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters.  
**ALFRED LISTER,**  
Postmaster General.  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, March 23, 1876. mc32

## General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, March 25:—  
Noon.—*Gunga* leaves for Manila.  
Noon.—*Queenland* leaves for Singapore,  
Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.  
SUNDAY, March 26:—  
Daylight.—*Yesso* leaves for Swatow,  
Amoy and Fochow.  
MONDAY, March 27:—  
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at  
No. 2, Hollywood Road.  
2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Legislative  
Council.  
TUESDAY, March 28:—  
10 a.m.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Amoy.  
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at  
No. 15, Staunton Street.  
Edmond Gressier leaves for Takao (direct)  
on this date.  
WEDNESDAY, March 29:—  
Goods per *Nestor* undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.  
THURSDAY, March 30:—  
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports  
of Call and Europe.  
Choiat leaves for Cooktown, Townsville,  
Brisbane and Sydney on or about this  
date.  
SATURDAY, April 1:—  
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s  
Steamer *Belye* leaves for Yokohama  
and San Francisco.  
Warrants against unclaimed Dividends,  
BONUS or INTERESTS on Victoria Fire  
Insurance Co., to be presented before  
this date.  
THURSDAY, April 6:—  
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of  
Call and Europe.  
WEDNESDAY, April 12:—  
2 p.m.—*Quangse* leaves for San Francisco.  
SATURDAY, April 15:—  
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.  
SATURDAY, April 22:—  
Claims against the Estate of Captain  
Lawrence Young, deceased, must be  
sent in on or before this date.  
FRIDAY, June 30:—  
Claims against the Estate of Diederich  
Haimsohn, Querino Antonio Gutierrez,  
Martin Carroll, Dona Howard, and  
Henry Roberts, deceased, must be  
proved on or before this date.  
MONDAY, July 31:—  
Claims against the Estate of Gustav  
Tobler, Edward Parker, Edward  
Richard Handley, Kwong Tam, Lam  
Kok Cheong, Lee Ah Yon, Leung Sew  
Fai, Man Chan, and a Chinaman,  
name unknown, No. 11, deceased, must  
be proved on or before this date.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

**Shipping.**  
Diomed leaves for London on or about  
this date.

**Auctions.**  
11 a.m.—Sale of Stores at H. M. Naval  
Yard.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs  
Lane, Crawford & Co.

**Meeting.**  
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The  
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be  
sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of  
the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 7.15 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1876.

We have a profound respect for the in-  
ventive genius of Americans. Some-  
times, it is true, their ideas are rather  
too large, even for themselves, but no  
doubt we owe a great many of our most  
useful inventions to American minds;  
in fact, invention is the forte of brother  
Jonathan. We cannot, however, con-  
gratulate the United States Senate on  
the project, which it has recently evolved,  
for reducing the pay of the diplomatic  
and consular representatives of that  
country. The tendency of the age is to  
increase salaries and not lower them, for  
the simple reason that the cost of living  
has gone up at an alarming rate within  
the last few years. There is also a special  
reason why the pay of the foreign re-  
presentatives of America should not be  
reduced, namely, that they are already  
too badly paid.

By the Bill recently introduced into  
the House of Representatives at Wash-  
ington the Ministers in China and Japan  
are assigned \$10,000 a year each. Now  
the salary of the British Minister at  
Peking is about three times that amount,  
and how the American Representative  
at the Chinese capital can, side by side  
with the British Minister, support his  
dignity and the dignity of his country on  
the allowances made him, is a problem  
well worthy the invention of an Ameri-  
can for solution. The offices of Sec-  
retary of Legation and Interpreter, in  
both China and Japan are to be combined  
at a salary of \$3,000 a year; and it is  
noteworthy that no provision is made as  
to the qualifications of the Secretary to  
act as Interpreter. If the Japan *Gazette*  
is to be believed, the condition of the  
United States officials in Yokohama in  
respect to Interpreters has been pitiful.  
One gentleman who held the position of  
Interpreter there for a number of years  
knew nothing whatever of the language,  
and others who had filled the position  
were almost equally incompetent for it.  
The Bill further provides that the Con-  
sule General at Shanghai and Kanagawa  
are to receive, respectively, \$4,800 and  
\$3,600 a year, and the first-named Con-  
sul is allowed a clerk at an annual salary  
not exceeding \$2,000. The allowance  
for an Interpreter at Shanghai is \$2,000;

at Kanagawa \$1,500; at Tientsin and  
Fochow \$1,000 each, and at Hongkong,  
Canton, Amoy and Hankow \$750 each.  
As to Marshalls no details of allow-  
ances are given, but the sum set down  
for the whole body in China, Japan,  
Siam and Turkey, is \$7,700.

It is satisfactory to find that the  
American papers generally do not view  
the Bill with much favour; and some of  
them express themselves strongly op-  
posed to this "false economy," as they,  
with truth, term it. The *Alta California*  
also takes the trouble to point out that  
the American system of removing nearly  
all office holders upon every politi-  
cal change at elections is, in its effects  
upon their representatives abroad, often  
disagreeable if not disastrous. A gentle-  
man gives up his business or profession  
to accept a foreign mission. He cannot  
afford to take the risk unless he has an  
independent fortune; it costs largely to  
prepare one's self and family say, for  
instance, to undertake the Chinese  
mission. Suppose instead of four years,  
he only served one, and in then recalled  
or dismissed—his salary for the first year will  
scarcely give an outfit, and he comes  
back the loser by the Embassy to the  
extent of many thousands of dollars.  
The American representatives must live  
on an equality, at all events in outward  
appearance, with the representatives of  
other nations, and they cannot do this  
on a pittance. In many instances the  
salary of British Consuls is greater than  
that of an American Minister Plenipo-  
tentiary.

The question of handing over some of  
the Consulates to bankers and other  
business men appears to be engaging  
some attention in America, and it is  
alleged in favour of this proposition that  
the United States Government would  
be able to carry out its economical prin-  
ciples by its adoption, as bankers and  
others would undertake the Consular  
duties for the honour of the thing and  
without pay. This is a thoroughly  
American way of looking at matters,  
but something could be said in favour of  
the proposal. No doubt that at some  
small ports, where the Consular duties  
are almost nominal, they might be un-  
dertaken by business men of standing  
there, be they paid for the same or other-  
wise, but, if this were done, every care  
should be taken by the American Gov-  
ernment in the selection of the men,  
and only thoroughly capable, upright and  
honest persons should receive such ap-  
pointments.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The Press, commenting on a report in the  
*Fochow Herald* that the Amoy and Foo-  
chow Telegraph difficulty is settled, says  
that no doubt the solution of the question  
has been arrived at through the wisdom  
and tact of the new Futai. "Unfortunately  
our contemporary neglects to mention  
whether the construction of the proposed  
line is to be proceeded with, or whether  
the contract is to be considered void, and  
the Great Northern Company reimbursed  
for their losses. We trust, that the Chi-  
nese Authorities intend to carry out the  
undertaking, and have arranged with the  
Telegraph Company to recommence the  
work of construction. To abandon it now  
would be a confession of defeat—an ac-  
knowledgment that the ignorance, prej-  
udice, and superstition of the mob, stirred  
up by idle and conceited members of  
the literati, have been too much for them.  
Moreover, it would establish almost injurious  
precedent, by making it apparent that it  
was only necessary to get up a popular agitation  
against any projected innovation in order to  
secure its defeat. Apart from this consid-  
eration, it would be a great pity that so desir-  
able an enterprise should be given up, after  
all the trouble that has been expended over it.  
We shall be glad to hear that the contract  
between the Provincial Government and the  
Company has been renewed, and that the  
former have guaranteed the constructing  
party freedom from molestation."

## THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The Chinese Mail, while noticing the  
report that Prince Bismarck had thanked  
the American Government for the support  
it gave to the German claim against the  
Chinese Government in reference to the  
*Anna affair*, says it is probable that some  
Americans are interested in this matter,  
either in the ownership of the ship or in  
her cargo, and if so, the German Govern-  
ment has nothing to thank America for,  
because they would be only acting for their  
individual interests. It notices the com-  
mendation the Chief Justice passed on the  
two Chinamen who assisted in the arrest of  
a burglar.

The *Ching Ngai San Po*, commenting on  
the social interview the foreign ministers  
had with the leading Chinese officials on  
the occasion of the new year, says the  
Chinese mandarins are like "new brides  
who consider it an honour to refuse to  
see those whom they are in duty bound to  
see," and this accounts for the rather  
stagnant reception. Such a feeling prevails  
among the official class, but it is a notion  
much to be regretted, because mandarins  
should pay attention to intercourse with  
foreigners, and frequent intercommuni-  
cation would give them a better under-  
standing of foreign affairs. While Chi-  
nese are apathetic in foreign literature,

the foreigners have busied themselves to  
acquire a thorough knowledge of the  
Chinese language, and so early as 1845,  
the Chinese Classics had been trans-  
lated into Latin. The *Sarakrit* is the  
tongue of the Buddhist, and although Bud-  
dham is greatly practised in China, yet it  
is left to the foreigner to enlighten the  
Chinese by translations, and researches in  
Buddhist books. The late M. Julien had  
never been to China, and yet he had man-  
aged to master the Chinese language. If  
foreigners who had no contact with the  
Chinese could pay so much attention to  
Chinese matters, why should Chinese offi-  
cials whose every duty is to transact busi-  
ness with foreigners, not try to gain a know-  
ledge of foreign matters?

The *Universal Circulating Herald* com-  
ments on the advent of the four English  
frigates which are to augment the Chinese  
squadron. The object of this addition, it  
says, is rather to protect commerce than to  
exact indemnity for anything that may  
happen to English shipping interests.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The O. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Belgo* has gone  
into Dock at Aberdeen.

The Legislative Council will meet on Mon-  
day, the 27th March, at 2.30 p.m.

RETURN of Visitors to the City Hall Library  
and Museum for the week ending 22nd  
March, 1876:—

	European.	Chinese.	
Thursday, March 28th,	55	144	
Friday,	17th,	95	428
Saturday,	18th,	101	208
Sunday,	19th,	38	54
Monday,	20th,	91	618
Tuesday,	21st,	95	258
Wednesday,	22nd,	98	458
	<hr/>		
	Totals,	553	2104
Grand total,	2657.		

The *New York Times*, referring to the  
action of the Chamber of Commerce at its  
meeting, favoring a return by the U. S.  
Government of the unexplained balance of  
the so-called Japanese indemnity fund,  
takes occasion to say:—The Japanese Gov-  
ernment was not morally responsible for  
the offence for which this indemnity was  
paid. The indemnity was preposterously  
large, in comparison with the injury re-  
ceived. Public opinion in this country has  
generally favored a return of the money to  
the Japanese Government, though some  
have advocated its appropriation for the  
purpose of educating Japanese students in  
English branches of knowledge. The  
straightforward, manly and sensible thing  
to do is to give it back to Japan, without  
any conditions as to its use.

Lochow is a province of Siam on the Malay-  
an Peninsula, having on its one side the  
Gulf of Siam, and on the other the Bay of  
Bengal. This province has a mixed popu-  
lation of Siamese, Malays and Chinese.  
The Chinese of this province are engaged in  
working the mines. These form into clans  
and are friendly or hostile as their interests  
harmonize or conflict. We hear that some  
of the Chinese in this province are at war  
with each other. A gunboat has been  
despatched to Lochow, to assist in quieting  
the contending factions and in maintaining  
order.—*Siam Weekly Advertiser.*

## Swatow.

March 21st.  
The British steamer *Lord of the Isles* ar-  
rived on the 14th from Shanghai with  
25,000 piculs rice and left to-day for Hong-  
kong. The German bark *Tek Li* arrived  
from Keelung on the 15th with a cargo of  
coal. The British bark *Velocity* and  
schooner *Lord of the Isles* left on the 16th,  
the former for Newchwang and the schooner  
for Fochow. The P. & O. steamer *Adria*  
left for Singapore with 625 passengers on  
the 16th; she did not pick up her anchors  
that she lost in coming in; they have not  
yet been found. The German bark  
*Marto Polo* left on the 18th for Taku, and  
the British steamer *Fochow* for Shanghai  
with a full cargo. The German steamer  
*Atalanta* arrived from Shanghai on the  
17th, and returns to that port to-morrow  
with a full cargo. The British three-masted  
rheotnet *Jessie McDonald*, from Bangkok,  
came into port on the 18th. The British str.  
*Entopia* arrived here yesterday from  
Saigon. We have had some very heavy rain  
this week and the *Kiangtung* was detained  
until Friday. The *Douglas* did not arrive  
until 2 p.m. yesterday, on account of the  
thick weather and hard squalls. The Da-  
nish bark *Fyen* left yesterday for Takao  
and Yokohama. The British bark *Salvia*  
has been chartered for Newchwang, and  
the German brig *Frolich* for Bangkok.  
The German bark *Velos* leaves to-day for  
Taiwanfo. The British str. *Thales* from  
Shanghai arrived this morning, the British  
bark *Elector* clears to-day for your port,  
and the bark *Bridgetown* leaves for Bangkok  
to-night or to-morrow morning.

## Police Intelligence.

(By James Russell, Esq.)  
23rd March, 1876.

## DAMAGE TO TREES.

Fung Ahn, a coolie unemployed, was  
charged with having in his possession two  
bundles of shrubs at East Point, while  
walking from the direction of the Coffee  
Plantations. The defendant, who said that  
he picked the branches up on the hill, was

ined \$3 and ordered to be exposed in the  
stocks for one hour.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.  
Lum Ayoon, who gave his age as 20,  
was brought up for stealing a bangle from  
the person of a girl. The defendant denied  
the charge, but he could not get over the  
fact of the bangle being found on his person.  
He gave his age as twenty years with the  
object of escaping the corporal punish-  
ment attachable to juvenile offenders, but  
Inspector Horspool was of opinion that the  
defendant looked only 14 years of age and  
was certainly under 16 years. The Magis-  
trate sent him to one month's hard labour  
and to be whipped twelve strokes on the  
breach with a ratan.

## RIVAL CAULKERS.

Three painters and a coolie were charged  
with assaulting a caulker with a stone.  
The complainant stated that yesterday  
morning he got a job of caulking from an  
American ship. Shortly afterwards the first  
defendant came to him and asked if he had  
bargained for the work. He replied that he  
had and expressed a hope that the defend-  
ant would not be angry with him. He re-  
plied that he was not, and pretending to be  
very inoffensive, they had some further  
conversation. Suddenly, however, the defend-  
ant gave him a blow with a stone on the  
head. A soldier was present at the time  
and he called for the Police. The com-  
plainant was struck because he had "done"  
the 1st defendant's brothers out of the job  
as the 1st defendant thought. The 1st  
was sent to one month's hard labour and  
fined \$25, in default one month's further  
imprisonment with hard labour. The others  
were sent to 14 days' hard labour and fined  
\$10, in default 21 days' additional im-  
prisonment. All to give security in \$25 to  
keep the peace for three months.

## ASSAULT.

P. C. R. MacDonald, No. 56, was sum-  
moned by J. L. De Medina, the keeper of the  
British Crown Tavern, for an assault under  
the following circumstances:—Some men  
came to the house to have some drinks, and  
one of them was known to the complain-  
ant, he warned him of the company he was  
in one of them having been in gaol before.  
He told this man to leave his house, and he  
did so. Shortly afterwards he returned  
with the defendant, who wanted to take  
him into custody for an assault. The com-  
plainant gave him his address, but the  
defendant insisted on his being  
taken to the Station. The complainant  
told him to be careful of what he was  
about, but he took no notice and shoved  
him, dragging him out of the house. When  
he was outside the street, the Constable was  
however, considerate enough to allow him  
to go to the Station in a chair. The de-  
fendant attempted to show that the com-  
plainant was drunk at the time, but this  
was contradicted by Inspector Grey. Fined  
\$10.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

(Straits Times.)

London, Feb. 25.—After a debate lasting  
over two days, the House of Commons has  
negotiated, by 293 votes against 248, the  
motion brought forward by Mr. Whitbread  
concerning the Government for the Circular  
issued by the Admiralty to Commanders of  
ships, respecting the treatment of fugitive  
Slaves. An amendment moved by Mr.  
Fawcett, to suspend the Second Circular,  
and Lord Clarendon's India Station Order  
of 1871, was also negatived by 293 against  
240 votes.

London, Feb. 26.—A Coroner's inquest  
on the bodies of Mr. Thomas Quinlan and  
Mr. William Russell, who were drowned in  
the *Strathgully*, has resulted in a verdict of  
Manlaughter against the Captain of the  
*Franconia*.—General Schenck's resignation  
is cancelled, and he remains American  
Minister at London.—In the House of



SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 23RD MARCH, 1876.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Asia	...	Pateon	Feb. str.	883	Mar. 15	Siemssen & Co.	K'long Dock	
Belgie	...	Metcalfe	Brit. str.	1716	Mar. 20	P. M. S. S. Co.	Yama & S. Feisco	Ab'deen Dock
Ben Ledi	3 c	Buchanan	Brit. str.	999	Mar. 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'apora and Penang	
Braemar Castle	5 c	Schultze	Ger. str.	1085	Mar. 18	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Saigon	
Cawdor Castle	4 c	Oraig	Brit. str.	1496	Mar. 16	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Saigon	
Cheang Hock Kian	2 h	Webb	Brit. str.	955	Mar. 22	Russell & Co.	Cooktown & Sydney	about 30th
Cheviot	2 h	Watt	Brit. str.	764	Mar. 19	Landstein & Co.	Saigon	
Cyphrenes	5 h	Wood	Brit. str.	1280	Mar. 20	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Saigon	
Ferona	4 k	Marshall	Brit. str.	1425	Mar. 18	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Manila	
Flamingo	5 c	Oouche	Brit. str.	1209	Mar. 14	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Manila	
Gunga	4 h	Gorceau	Brit. str.	799	Mar. 22	Remedios & Co.	Manila	
Lord of the Isles	2 c	Cowie	Brit. str.	1846	Mar. 22	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Manila	
Norna	2 h	Walker	Brit. str.	606	Feb. 24	Kwok Acheong	Manila	Repairing
Pawtuxet	4 k	...	Amer. str.	280	June 18	Aug. Heard & Co.	Manila	Laid up
Penodo	3 c	Cain	Brit. str.	652	Mar. 21	Melchers & Co.	Saigon	
Pernambuco	4 h	Hyde	Brit. str.	646	Mar. 20	Landstein & Co.	Saigon	
Queensland	4 h	Oraig	Brit. str.	1437	Mar. 14	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Spore and Australia	25th inst.
Rajah	2 h	Hanson	Brit. str.	359	Mar. 22	Hop Hing	Swatow	
Sunda	4 c	Edmond	Brit. str.	1683	Mar. 13	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	With Mails
Tanais	5 c	Reynor	Feb. str.	1726	Mar. 20	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	With Mails
Tigre	5 k	Brunet	Feb. str.	1950	Mar. 20	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	With Mails
Yesso	5 h	Punchard	Brit. str.	559	Mar. 22	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	26th, daylight.
Yotlung	2 h	...	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong	Coast Ports	Repairing
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
Alden Besse	4 c	Noyes	Amer. bk.	842	Mar. 10	Rozario & Co.	Honolulu	
Annie Gray	4 c	Moore	Brit. sh.	727	Mar. 9	Rozario & Co.	Vancouver's Island	
August	3 k	Rijs	Ger. bg.	274	Mar. 3	Eduard Schallhass & Co.	Tientsin	
Hua Chao	2 h	Lange	Slam. bk.	340	Mar. 7	Chinese	Tientsin	
Charité	2 h	Harvé	Feb. bk.	255	Feb. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	New York	
Charter Oak	4 c	Smith	Amer. sh.	963	Nov. 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	New York	Repairing
Christina A. P.	2 h	Federico	Amer. sh.	175	Jan. 8	Order	Honolulu	
Colombo	8 c	Heuer	Brit. bk.	364	Feb. 8	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
Edmond Gressier	4 c	Fauquet	Feb. bk.	300	Mar. 4	Landstein & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Edward James	7 c	Forbes	Amer. bk.	529	Mar. 16	Rozario & Co.	Bangkok	
Fanny	8 c	Rousal	Feb. sh.	1138	Mar. 8	Landstein & Co.	Vancouver's Island	
Forward	3 c	Strachan	Brit. bk.	748	Mar. 6	Rozario & Co.	Saigon	
Frazz	7 c	Hildebrandt	Brit. sh.	148	Dec. 18	Frazar & Co.	Portland	
Garibaldi	4 h	Noyes	Amer. bk.	670	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Hermann	7 c	Bambach	Ger. sh.	848	Feb. 26	Melchers & Co.	Portland	
Irene	4 c	Hansen	Ger. sch.	276	Mar. 10	Carlowitz & Co.	Macao	Costan Dock
James Vincombe	4 c	McPherson	Brit. sh.	638	Feb. 4	Ebell & Co.	Macao	
Johann Smidt	7 c	Bohkar	Ger. bk.	434	Mar. 20	Wieler & Co.	Macao	
Jonathan Chase	5 k	Kurtis	Amer. bk.	693	Mar. 20	Order	San Francisco	
Lathley Rich	3 c	Lewis	Amer. sh.	1327	Feb. 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Margarita	7 c	Owens	Brit. sh.	864	Mar. 17	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	San Francisco	
Marion	4 c	Hovos	Amer. sch.	366	Mar. 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	San Francisco	
Mary Whitridge	3 c	Outler	Amer. sh.	862	Mar. 16	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Memento	4 c	Ruswald	Brit. bk.	464	Mar. 10	Captain	San Francisco	
Naworth Castle	4 c	Linklater	Brit. bk.	354	Mar. 11	Wieler & Co.	Hamburg	
Nicoline	4 c	Ahlmann	Ger. bk.	324	Feb. 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	San Francisco	
Nightingale	3 c	Palmer	Amer. sh.	722	Mar. 17	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Northampton	7 c	Barclay	Brit. sh.	1161	Mar. 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Philippines	
Rookwood	8 c	Jewell	Brit. bk.	636	Mar. 10	Rozario & Co.	Philippines	
Samuel G. Reed	3 c	White	Amer. sh.	650	Dec. 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Sydenham	4 c	Bristow	Brit. sh.	1062	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Union	4 c	Mericaucheyarra	Span. sch.	152	Mar. 4	Remedios & Co.	Yloilo via Manila	
Villa de Rivadavia	4 c	Camus	Span. bg.	261	Mar. 17	Brandao & Co.	Yloilo via Manila	
Wm. Phillips	7 c	Holey	Amer. sch.	593	Mar. 10	Captain	Yloilo via Manila	
Wodan	3 c	Mayer	Ger. bk.	439	Mar. 8	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Yloilo via Manila	
<b>WHAMPOA</b>								
Formosa	...	Schweer	Ger. bk.	282	Mar. 22	Melchers & Co.	New York	
Haze	...	Wilkinson	Amer. sh.	664	Mar. 2	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Ito	...	Bannau	Ger. bk.	353	Mar. 15	Siemssen & Co.	New York	
<b>CANTON</b>								
China	...	Hennings	Ger. str.	648	Mar. 23	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ariadne	6 c	German	corvette	1400	...	...	Mar. 14	Kühne
Audacious	6 c	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Feb. 27	Colomb
Bayan	6 c	Russian	corvette	2000	...	...	Mar. 6	Boyle
Flamer	7 h	British	aux. naval hospital	...	4	100	...	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Frolic	6 h	British	gun vessel	462	...	...	...	C. E. Buckle
Lily	6 c	British	gunboat	620	...	...	...	B. E. Cochran
Ling Fong	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	...	...	...	Feb. 29	Cooker
Meeanee	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	Mar. 21	Capl. Becker
Mosquito	6 h	British	gunboat	295	4	60	...	R. H. Paul
Thistle	K.D.	British	gun vessel	464	...	...	Feb. 27	Francis Stirling
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag ship	3087	2	...	...	Commodore Parish
<b>At Canton</b>								
Egeria	...	British	steam sloop	727	4	120	Mar. 20	W. F. Castle
Vigilant	...	British	despatch vessel	650	2	250	.. 20	H. C. D. Ryder

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Mar. 18, 1876.

Albert Victor	for Shanghai
Chun Sheng	British steamer
*Yesso	for Hongkong
Fu Sheng	British steamer
Midge	British gunboat
Pallas	German barque
Parana	for Shanghai
Southern Queen	British barque

Honan	American
Hoogly	French
Howang	Chinese
Hupoh	American
Little Orphan	American
Paoting	American
Plymouth Rock	American
Shantung	American
Szechuen	American
Teheran	British
Thales	British
*Tigre	French
Tunsin	British
Yehsin	Chinese
Yungching	Chinese

Cuba	British barque
Eliza Shaw	British ship
Froetrader	British schooner
Geine Bruns	German barque
Kroup-indessen	Danish barque
Leucadia	for London
Oscar Vidal	British barque
Titania	for New York
Tokatea	British ship
Uranus	Norw. brig
Vesta	American brig
Warden Appleby	British brig
Windhover	British ship

SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

Mar. 17, 1876.

<b>MERCHANT STEAMERS.</b>	
Aden	Chinese
Amoy	British
Appin	British
*China	German
Fire Queen	American
Fuayama	American
Glencarn	British
Hankow	British

<b>MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.</b>	
Adele	American schooner
Alma	American barque
Ceres	British barque

<b>MEN-OF-WAR.</b>	
Ashuelot	American corvette
Kearsarge	American corvette
La Clocheterie	French corvette
Monocacy	American corvette
Palos	American gunboat
Tennessee	American corvette
Thalia	British corvette
Yantic	American gun vessel

\* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.



have been bagged, the Prince shooting the majority.

**Madras, Feb. 20.**—A telegram from London to one of the Bombay papers states that Lord Salisbury closes his correspondence with Lord Northbrook in terms of great severity, thus:—"The urgency of the occasion did not justify your failure to inform me of your intention to legislate or render necessary a sudden conversion of proposals into law, proceedings which were little less than a scandal and should have been avoided, even if you were unable to refer home for instructions for fear of information leaking out." The papers say the rebuke was deserved. The Maharajah of Cashmere has given £200 for placing a table in Calcutta Cathedral to commemorate the Prince of Wales's visit.

#### MEETING OF THE SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, which took place on the 17th under the presidency of Mr. Purdon, the Vice-Chairman, was of an unusually lively and interesting nature. The comments which were passed upon the report embodied in themselves the most important points referred to.

On the Chairman's rising, then, to move the adoption of the report, Mr. Hart drew attention to a certain paragraph on page 4, which he demanded should be excised. The offending passage was to the effect that in the early part of the year, the levy of taxes within the limits of the settlements, other than import duties, had attracted the attention of the Chamber, and in order to obtain facts to form the foundation of a remonstrance to the proper authorities, circulars had been issued to the Members of the Chamber, and letters addressed to some of the principal importing firms, asking for information and for the views of the community; but that only one reply had been received, and that not being of a nature to encourage further action, the Committee concluded that the matter was not felt by the merchants of the port to require the intervention of the Chamber.

This was the sore point, and Mr. Hart on behalf of the meeting vehemently protested against any implication so damaging to the interests of the mercantile community being published to the world. He considered that the taxation referred to was in direct contravention of the Treaty of Tientsin, and that they had here one of the most important obstacles in the way of progress to deal with; he therefore proposed that the paragraph be expunged.

Mr. Cummins expanded the amendment, and Mr. Hogg proceeded to follow up the remarks of the proposer with still severer strictures. The Committee, he said, had placed them in a most humiliating position and had acted with a lack of nerve that he could not too strongly condemn. Nothing of practical value in any direction had happened during the year: all the Committee appeared to have done was to hold a conversation with Sir Thomas Wade—then which he, Mr. Hogg, could not conceive anything more delightful, the Minister being a most charming man—but no real good seemed to have resulted in any way, and he thought that the Committee had not acted as the Chamber generally had good right and reason to expect.

To this Mr. Purdon replied that nobody could possibly have been more anxious to have the matter set straight than he and his colleagues had been. They had issued circulars, beseeching the merchants to give them their assistance; they had made investigations; what they wanted were facts, facts that they could represent to the Minister, and they did everything in their power to obtain them: they had absolutely begged members to give them some support, and what response had they received? Nothing—absolutely nothing—but one solitary letter throwing cold water on the entire scheme, while some of the largest importers had expressed the opinion, verbally, that the abuse after all was trifling. What they wanted were facts—facts which could be adduced in support of this complaint: for if they appealed to Peking they would be immediately challenged to give some specific example of their grievance. What more could they have done: if the merchants felt so strongly about it, why did they not back up the efforts of their Committee?

Mr. Hogg rejoined that it was impossible to pick upon a single fact, but the illegal hikin taxation was generally known to be carried on: at any rate, he said, the paragraph must come out.

The Chairman then pointed out to him that there was no opinion attributed to the Chamber in the paragraph alluded to; it was a simple record of what had taken place.

Mr. Kalb remarked that the Committee had acted unwisely in attempting to procure isolated cases of proof, as any Chinese whose name might be mentioned or brought before the public would have his life squeezed out of him by the authorities.

The Chairman, however, still calling for a case, Mr. Canby suggested that the very existence of tax-offices was sufficient proof, and Mr. Hart reiterated that the whole thing was a public fact, and that the Committee had had no business to dismiss it so curtly.

Mr. Campbell here rose, and attempted to defend the Committee from these attacks, saying that the members, having refused their support to the Committee when it was requested, had no right to complain of the interpretation put upon their conduct.

Mr. Purdon again insisted that the report contained no implication whatever, but was simply a statement of facts: whereupon Mr. Hogg informed the meeting that he considered it rather a mis-statement of facts, and drew a comparison between the Committee and Diogenes in his tub. The allusion was classical, but obscure.

Mr. Hogg then asked the Chairman for a plain answer to the following question: Were the Committee aware that there was a tax-office in the foreign settlement, and that the hikin-runners were posted at every corner of the streets? To which the Chairman answered, No; as the Chamber, we do not know it. Do you then suspect it? asked Mr. Hogg. Yes, Mr. Purdon certainly had his suspicions; but he hadn't proof. This point having been arrived at, there seemed no chance of coming to a better understanding; and Mr. Hart's amendment—namely, that the paragraph should be omitted—was put to the meeting and carried.

The accounts were then passed on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Fitz; and no enquiries were made.

The discussion then turned upon the advisability of discontinuing Reuters' telegrams: a measure which several members present considered rather unwise, and which was ably opposed by Mr. Brand. Mr. Iveson suggested that two telegrams a month, confined entirely to giving stocks, statistics, etc., would meet the difficulty, and the proposition was received with approval; but the

verdict of the meeting was in favour of the telegrams being discontinued, and discontinued they will be accordingly from the 1st of April next.

The next proposal placed before the meeting was by Mr. Purdon, on behalf of the Committee, and had to do with an inconvenience to which we directed the attention of our readers some few weeks ago, namely, our most imperfect coinage system. Mr. Purdon's resolution was to the following effect:—"That the Chamber is of opinion that the want of a fixed standard of value and of a national silver currency is a great impediment to the development of the foreign as well as the native trade of the country, and that the Committee be requested to prepare a memorial to be addressed to the Ministers of Treaty Powers at Peking, in order that they may induce the Chinese Government to establish a Mint for the coinage of legal tender silver coins of and of token money: the memorial to be submitted to a special meeting of the Chamber to be called for that purpose, before it is forwarded to Peking." This excellent though at present somewhat visionary scheme was allowed to pass, and the business of the meeting was at an end: but before it separated Mr. Kalb begged to propose that in view of the coming revision of the Treaty in a couple of years, a Committee be appointed by the Committee of the Chamber to investigate the grievances of foreign merchants at Shanghai respecting the trade with Chinese generally and other matters,—to draw up a full report respecting the same,—when completed, to present it for adoption at a special meeting of the Chamber; and, if adopted, to send the said report to the representatives of the Foreign Powers at Peking.

This gave rise to some slight discussion and the Chairman seemed inclined to differ from Mr. Kalb as to what grievances did or did not come under the jurisdiction of the Chamber; but the proposition was eventually adopted, as it stands above. This closed the proceedings and the members left. The gentlemen elected to serve as General Committee for the current year are Messrs. Purdon, Fitz, Bell, Hansen, Gubbay, Nissen, Krause, Hennequin, Paterson, and Campbell.

—Shanghai Courier.

#### THE SILVER PUZZLE IN AMERICA.

The *Alta California* has lately been engaged in collecting all the opinions it thinks worth having concerning the causes and effects of and probable remedies for the recent alarming decline in the Silver market; and as China and the East come in for a large share of attention, we reproduce some of the views given regarding the situation. It is to be hoped that some united action on the part of Great Britain and the United States will be decided on, to solve the problem which is at present puzzling financiers and hampering mercantile men all over the world.

The *Alta* thus speaks of the general effect of the silver "shrinkage":—

In financial and commercial circles the shrinkage of the value of silver coin is the principal topic of conversation. All interests are alike affected, hence the mutual desire to come to some definite conclusion as to what shall be done in the premises. The majority of our merchants have already announced the course they intend to pursue, and there appears to be an understanding among business men generally that, as a protective measure, they will accept silver in payment of dues only at the current rate of discount. Any other course, they say, would only deprive them of the greater share of their profits, unless, as some propose to do, the difference between gold and silver be added to the selling price of goods. In either case many complaints will be heard from consumers, who are to be made the real sufferers, or such of them as have small dealings, and whose earnings come only in silver. In the general produce trade, where sales are mostly effected through commission houses, this question of depreciation called for immediate attention, and the San Francisco Produce Exchange took action upon it at once. The decision of the members was that hereafter, unless otherwise stipulated, all transactions on 'Change will be on a gold basis. So far as the sales go this leaves no chance for any misund understanding between buyers and sellers; but with the final settlement between consignees and consignors comes another difficulty. The commission merchants have been making their returns partly in gold—either one-half or a greater proportion—and this they have to buy. At the present rates of discount on silver they stand a good chance of losing the major part of their commissions, unless the producers take greater proportion of silver or accept from the consignees just what the latter have to accept, be it all silver. On certain lines of goods the profits are, doubtless, so small that either the selling prices must be advanced or silver payments will have to be discontinued; but, while this course is being pursued by many, others are sufficiently enterprising to see in this their opportunity to attract a more liberal share of patronage through the announcement of "Silver taken at par and a premium paid on gold." On many articles of consumption a large profit is made, and if there be a loss sustained on some where the profits have been light, the difference could be made up elsewhere. This of course will not apply in all branches of trade, though it could be applied in many cases, and would thus avoid unpleasant relations between buyers and sellers.

The present glut of silver coin in California is thus explained:—

First is the excessive production of trade dollars on private account, and this again has been brought on by the decline of silver in the European market. Second—The importation of half-dollars from the East, the people there have no use for silver, and as it is subjected to a heavy loss when exported, it is offered by the brokers there at a discount ranging from three to eight per cent. Brokers and bankers in San Francisco have for years taken advantage of the situation, by importing and selling at a profit ranging from one to four per cent. Some persons estimate the amount thus imported from the East at several millions annually; but as we are told at Wells, Fargo & Co. Express that the ton last year did not exceed \$750,000. The importers generally object to the revelation of their transactions in this line, as our small silver cannot be exported, and can be used only in California; it tends to gather here, and we see no way to prevent it. Third—At this season of the year the discount on silver is higher in San Francisco than in the States and Fall, on account of the general course of business in Cali-

fornia. Much silver goes out of the city upon the fruit and grain ripen, to pay for labor and minor expenditures, and before New Year works its way back, and as it accumulates the discount rises.

The manner in which our San Francisco contemporaries "interview" all officials and others concerned, and then faithfully record the conversations held, in correct dialogue form, is very amusing. Mr. Shannon, the Collector of the Port, is thus dealt with; and his views are here set down:—

Mr. Shannon.—Yes, the surplus silver can be reduced in many ways. The resumption of specie payments would reduce it materially in a very short time.

Reporter.—How do you account for the present superabundance?

Mr. Shannon.—You see, the discovery of gold in Australia and California, and the immense amount of it extracted, has had a tendency to appreciate the value of every marketable commodity. Thirty or forty years ago you could buy as much with sixty cents as you can with a twenty dollar piece to-day. Instead of the large quantities of gold now used as a circulating medium, silver coin was more in the hands of the people. The new departure of European nations in substituting gold as the only recognized currency, was responsible, to some extent, in depreciating the value of silver. Then again, the major portion of the silver coined finds its way to this Coast, and now we find ourselves with more of it than the demand calls for. It is a good illustration of the law of supply and demand. The supply exceeds the demand, and as a consequence, the price depreciates.

Reporter.—How will we get rid of the surplus?

Mr. Shannon.—I have two methods in view, either one of which would be sufficient to relieve us of the pressure.

Reporter.—What are they?

Mr. Shannon.—The Government can effect this by two means. First—As the law now reads, the interest on the national bonds is payable in coin, do you see? Well, although it might not be a strictly honorable method still the Government could legally pay off the interest in silver, thereby saving an immense amount of money, which would alone be sufficient to pay the national debt in the course of a few years. A large portion of the silver would then find its way out of the country.

My second proposition is this: Now there's one of the handsomest pieces of money coined (holding up a bright Carson dollar). You will remember that a few years since, the Director of the Mint was authorized to furnish Congress with a schedule of the market value of every piece of money coined in the civilized world. He did so. The Mexican dollar was valued at 104 cents. Recognizing the necessity of having a coin that would compete with this, and eventually supersede it as an exchange for Asiatic produce, the Government authorized the coining of the trade dollar. It contains a fraction of silver more than the Mexican dollar. Now, as soon as this dollar began to circulate, I cornered the Chinamen. You see, when a bill of goods is bought in China the prices of the various articles are entered in a manifest, which must be countersigned by the Consul and Captain of the ship. The manifest reads, "such an article, so many Mexican dollars." When they came to pay their duties I just called their attention to the fact that they must pay \$1.04 or else send in trade dollars. Then the demand for trade dollars increased so that they soon sold even higher than the Mexican dollar, and we have succeeded in driving it out. The trade dollar is easily handled; a person does not feel inconvenienced in carrying two or six of them in his pocket, and the public as a rule are pleased with them. I say don't stop their coining. Let the Government cease issuing one dollar greenbacks, and call in all those in circulation and distribute the silver in that way. Then let them make the trade dollar a legal tender for all sums not exceeding twenty dollars.

Rep.—Then you are not in favor of Dr. Lindermann's recommendation to demonetize the trade dollar?

Mr. Shannon.—Certainly not; by no means.

Leaving the genial Collector to attend to his duties, the reporter wended his way from the Government building pondering on the diversity of opinion existing in regard to this absorbing topic.

Another reporter, interviewing ex-Governor Low, the manager of the Anglo-California Bank, elicits the following:—

The object in coining the trade dollar was to provide an equivalent to the Mexican dollar, to be used in our trade with China. But now the supply exceeds the demand. That will regulate itself, however; when it does not pay to send any more there, they will stop coining them here. If they go on coining them here, and silver goes down, trade dollars will follow suit.

Reporter says:—Governor Low, is not the market here always affected by the existing rates in London?

Gov. Low replies:—Certainly, sir. It entirely controls this market. London is the great bullion centre of the world. We can always tell the condition of the China market by reference to the London rates. Our rates are fixed by the London rates, and the small number of trade dollars does not affect the supply.

Mr. Sutro, a money broker, also comes in for a brief examination:—

Rep.—Do you think that silver should be a legal tender for more than \$5?

Mr. Sutro.—No, it should not. There is no need of the Government executing a retrograde movement of that description. The Government realized on the fluctuations of the price of silver. They buy it at \$1.11 per ounce and sell it at \$1.21 to \$1.26. They take advantage of the price, just the same as an individual. It would be a retrograde step if the Government made silver a legal tender for \$50 instead of \$5, and against all political economy.

Rep.—What is going to become of the silver?

Mr. Sutro.—Henceforth silver will be designed for China and India, which countries have three hundred million of people who can keep it and hoard it away. No one ever heard of them shipping silver or gold. The balance of trade is decidedly in their favor. We buy their tea, coffee, shawls, silks, etc., and they in turn buy from us a few wools or calicoes, hence we have to remit, and there the remittance remains. We need to sell trade dollars at a premium of 7 per cent, now we sell them at 6 per cent discount. The difference goes in the pocket of "John."

And so the "interviewing" and cross-questioning goes on. Mr. Vanderalloo is a manufacturer of silver ware, and he gives a very downright remedy for the silver glut:—

Mr. V.—I would shut out the mines; that's the only remedy I can see. The people would then find out that they wanted silver.

Rep.—How long do you suppose the mines would have to remain in that condition before the result would be accomplished?

Mr. V.—Not very long, at the rate the principal mines are throwing out ore now, although all of this assays a certain percentage in gold, you know.

One Merchant's impression is that the money system of the States can be widely regulated only "on a system now in force in England, to wit: the Bank of England makes the notes of the Government, in value equal to the gold and silver, and makes all notes of the Government a legal tender for taxes, duties and all payments. Make silver a legal tender to any amount."

Another Merchant thus discusses the question in the *Alta*:—

I consider the best remedy for stopping the depreciation of silver coin would be that the Government should stop the coining of all silver coin until the whole of the United States revert to the hard money system. A petition to the present Secretary of the Treasury, supported by the California and Nevada delegations, may have the desired effect. Trade dollars were originally coined to supply the demand from Asia. They were coined for export only; if, then, experience has proved that they are not wanted in sufficient quantities for export, but that they interfere with and depreciate the silver coin of the United States, then the coining of trade dollars in unlimited quantities should be stopped, and the export of silver bars could go on the same as before.

I believe that the Pacific States produce to-day three-quarters of the entire quantity of silver mined on this globe; the civilized world has become alarmed by statements which may after all prove to be largely exaggerated of what may be expected from the Comstock lode during the present and following years, and this has no doubt contributed to the heavy decline in the value of fine silver as compared to gold.

Shall we then add fuel to the flame, and by any public resolution in regard to silver assist to depreciate our own property?

Germany has changed her currency and adopted a gold basis, and thereby set free a very large amount of silver computed at \$900,000,000. This, far more than the bouanza, has depreciated the value of silver, but if Austria and Russia, or either of them, should convert their present paper currency into a silver basis, an outlet would at once be found for the great excess of silver in the civilized world. I do not know whether such an event is likely to happen or not. I do not know when specie payment may be resumed by the Government of the United States, but we all know that but for unforeseen contingencies this will take place in the near future.

Shall we then sound the note of alarm and try to demonize silver at its very source? We are in close connection with Asia; let the Asiatic nations be infected with this silver panic and the vaunted wealth of the Comstock lode, approximating a valuation to day of a hundred million dollars owned to a large extent by people on this Coast, will melt like snow before the sun. We have a law making \$5, and no more, a legal tender; if we have in the course of our business accepted more, it is simply because we have found it in consequence of competition or for any other reason advantageous to do so.

We are largely importing from the Eastern States where we pay in paper money, which fluctuates from day to day. One importer calculates the cost of his goods from the day of purchase at whatever rate the premium of gold may be then; another takes the day of arrival, and still another house takes the basis of what it considers a fair average rate as the basis of its calculation. What would you think of a resolution binding all the importers to calculate their goods at one and the same rate of premium on gold? The question of silver is really neither more nor less than a question of exchange; and if so much of our business is transacted in silver, we get so much less in paper money for it, and as a consequence, we must calculate the premium at so much less. Competition does the rest. A customer who is known to pay in gold when silver coin is at such a discount will buy his goods at a lower price than one whose payments are known to be made in silver, just as a prompt man buys cheaper than a long-winded customer. Each house will make its own regulations, without any general alarm.

I rather think that a further large depreciation of silver coin is very unlikely, and that the present heavy discount is only owing to the fear of the public, and not to a very large accumulation of silver coin on this Coast.

The following telegram to the *Alta* gives what may be termed the official action proposed to be taken on the subject:—

Washington, February 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury has adopted Mint Director Lindermann's recommendation for the repeal of the legal tender clause applying to trade dollars, as the best remedy to check the evils of the present redundant silver coin circulation. The draft of the bill will be sent to-day to the Finance Committee of the Senate, with the letter of Director Lindermann recommending also the coining of a new dollar, but only on Government account. It recommends also such dollars and that the legal tender of all smaller coin shall be restricted, as at present, to five dollars. The Department will commence issuing fractional currency with silver coin on March 1st. The Government has twelve millions of silver coin stored in the Treasury vaults to commence with, and it is believed that thirty millions will satisfy all the demands. On account of the redemption of the fractional currency, and the fact of the desirability of attempting to redeem seventy millions more, it is believed that the amount could be disposed of without making silver a legal tender to large amounts. Dr. Lindermann thinks that the redundant circulation of silver in California ought to be checked by the people refusing to accept more than the legal tender provision required, and says that the merchants of the Pacific Coast should meet immediately and take positive action on the subject.

#### OUR RELATIONS WITH SIKKIM AND THIBET.

(Calcutta Englishman.)

Sikkim, or the small frontier hill station on the borders of the British territory of Darjiling, bounded on one side by the fastnesses of Nepal, and by the bleak and desert Thibetan ranges on the other, would possess for us but little interest, and still less political importance, were it not for the fact that through its dominions lies the route, as yet unavailable, of a possible future commerce and communication with Thibet if not with China itself.

Mr. Healey, in his instructive and interesting article on "Thibet," in the *Calcutta Review*, is of opinion that it has never been the policy of China to interfere minutely with Thibetan affairs, and that her two great objects are only to defend the frontier, and with an eye to commerce, to exclude Europeans from the country. Sir George Campbell, after much careful inquiry, came to the conclusion that the Thibetans themselves had no objection to intercourse with us, and that the prohibition which now exists is simply part of the Chinese policy of exclusion imposed on the Thibetans by Chinese officials, and enforced by Chinese troops stationed in Thibet. The late Lieutenant-Governor drily remarks that, from a Chinese point of view, he was not surprised at the desire of the Chinese Empire to exclude Europeans from Thibet; but that he thought it might be represented to the Chinese Government that, were the prohibition removed, and the roads opened, it would only be used by fair traders, Government servants, or travellers under the control of Government. The easiest and most practicable routes to Thibet are now allowed to be through the Sikkim passes; and that there are no great physical obstacles to be overcome in the construction of a road suitable for trade, is borne out by the experience of those who have studied the subject. The shortest route to the Thibet frontier was stated by Sir George Campbell to be not more than 100 miles, and to be over a pass no higher than 12 or 1,300 feet—an easy ascent compared with many of the Yarkhand passes, which vary from 15,000 to 18,000 in height; Mr. Edgar is strongly convinced of the importance of a good road through Sikkim to Thibet, which the Sikkimese would not oppose in any way, and from which he anticipates an increase of friendly relations with the latter as well as other commercial advantages; and he adds that he is surprised that no steps should have been taken to make a road immediately after the treaty of 1861. For many reasons he recommends the road to be made over the hills, starting from Darjiling to Fuydong, and thence to the Jeylup pass, distant from Choombi, in Thibet, only a few miles. From thence to Lhasa, the capital, is about 250 or 300 miles, and the journey is said to be an easy one. Sir Richard Temple, in his annual Administration Report, passes over in silence the question of the prohibition, by the Chinese Government, of the entry of Europeans into Thibet, though Mr. Edgar, in his report, is of opinion that it would be advisable to again enter into fresh negotiations on the subject with the Celestial Empire. It would seem, however, that in 1874 certain proposals were submitted to the Government of India on the question of the trade with China and Thibet, but that as yet nothing further has been decided. It may be presumed, therefore, that the Government of India are still calmly contemplating the question from "the Chinese point of view." The present trade between Darjiling and Thibet is carried on on men's backs, and considering the difficulties of this mode of transit, is by no means insignificant, representing a sum of about 4½ lakhs of rupees per annum. The imports from Thibet consist of ponies, blankets, salt, jewelry, silk, tea, sheep, &c.; while the exports are chiefly cloth, fannel, chintzes, brass and iron utensils, and hookahs. Sir Richard Temple has stated his own views as to the practicability and importance of a road through Sikkim to Thibet with great clearness and accuracy; but he pathetically closes his remarks with a kind of funeral knell on the whole scheme, by saying that as yet the Government of India have made no grant for the execution of the works, that no funds are allowed, &c., while large sums are unhesitatingly spent on works of much more doubtful utility. When 20 or 30 lakhs are to be at once expended for the improvement of Simla only, it hardly seems consistent with a far-seeing and comprehensive policy that the construction of so important a road as this should be indefinitely delayed on the score of want of funds. But such dilatoriness of action is by no means inconsistent with the rest of our foreign policy, or with the spirit of a government which, of late years, has looked at things in general somewhat from "the Chinese point of view."

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